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NPIC/P&DS/351-65

Declass Review by NGA.

6 October 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR: Members, Technical Development Board, NPIC

SUBJECT : Closed Circuit TV System

1. On 11 June 1965, a demonstration of a closed circuit TV (CCTV) with a video tape recorder was presented by [REDACTED] This demonstration rekindled a desire for a secure closed circuit TV network within the Center. A communications system such as this would save valuable man hours by speeding up the handling and dissemination of information.

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2. Previously CCTV was considered impractical because of the cost and security requirements. However, as the Center becomes more complex and the cost of labor increases, the savings which TV could bring increase to the point where CCTV may not only be practical but a necessity. The full security problem will only be recognized when the system is in-house and working.

3. In an installation such as this, where photography and graphics are the raw materials as well as part of the end product, only a portion of the communique can be transmitted verbally. Quite often communications are incomplete unless personal contact is made and the appropriate visual aids are hand-carried. Were it readily possible to communicate visually as well as orally, requests could be transmitted more quickly, guesswork could be replaced by accurate information, re-do orders would be reduced and intelligence briefings could be conducted on the spot within seconds of an important find.

4. Several specific uses for a video system have been suggested by the operating divisions within the Center. Below is a listing of the most important of these:

a. A link between IAD and PAG would help coordinate concurrent analysis of new material. With a video link, status boards could be viewed easily to avoid duplication of effort and new discoveries could be flashed instantly to the proper component for follow-through.

GROUP 1
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SUBJECT: Closed Circuit TV System

b. A hook-up from CSD to various stations within IAD and PAG would enable PI's to crosscheck current photo materials with data stored in CSD files without having to go through time-consuming requisitioning and hand-carrying processes. Such a link would also pave the way for an automated central information retrieval system with remote station controls to be operated by the PI's.

c. The communication line now in existence for the PI to order enlarged prints is unreliable. The area of interest on a photograph cannot always be described in a few brief words on a requisition form. A mistake can cause a delay of many hours. With a CCTV connecting the PI to the lab technician, selected areas could be pointed out easily, reducing errors to a minimum.

d. During the normal course of work in Publications Division, questions often arise over briefing boards, reports, drawings, etc. which cannot be answered verbally. Here too, CCTV would save a lot of time and effort in reducing personal visitations.

e. TV links between the analysts in TID and PI's would enable the PI to review the latest coverage plots, and to direct the photogrammetrists in the mensuration of selected areas.

f. CCTV would enable a PI to brief the Director on a new discovery almost as quickly as the discovery is made.

g. Instructions concerning the operation of a certain piece of equipment could be carried to many TV stations throughout the Center and reduce the number of actual briefings.

h. If a video tape recorder were included within a TV network, staff meetings could be recorded for briefing lower echelon staff and division personnel. Live briefings could be recorded for playback to absentees. Canned briefings could be produced for indoctrinating new employees, for training personnel, and for briefing the entire staff with information of general interest. Many of the memos for general distribution might be eliminated in this way,

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SUBJECT: Closed Circuit TV System

5. The general advantages of a CCTV network may be summarized as follows:

- a. Increase in ease, speed and versatility in communication.
- b. Increase in flow of knowledge and skill to operational personnel through briefings and training programs.
- c. Increase in ease, speed and versatility in recording information.

6. In light of these potential advantages it is recommended that P&DS be authorized to contact outside sources, such as; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] which have extensive knowledge of systems analysis, communications and video engineering. The competitively selected company would conduct an objective evaluation concerning our needs for CCTV communications, training and briefing devices. This study would consist of a cost and effectiveness analysis of an in-house CCTV network plus recommendations as to the type, quantity, and placement of video equipment necessary to support present and future requirements of the Center.

7. It is also suggested that until this study is completed, care and constraint be exercised in the purchase of isolated CCTV equipment since it is not likely that these items would be compatible with the network.

[REDACTED]

Colonel, USAF
Assistant for Plans and Development

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D R A F T

11 August 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, NPIC

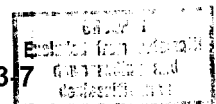
SUBJECT: Closed Circuit TV System

1. On 11 June 1965, a demonstration of a closed circuit TV ^(CCTV) with a video tape recorder was presented by [redacted] This demonstration 25X1 ~~sparked~~ rekindled a desire ~~in the minds of many to have~~ a secure closed circuit TV network within the Center. A communications system such as this would have many obvious uses, ^{SAVE} within the building, saving valuable man hours ~~as well as speeding up the dissemination of information.~~

2. Previously, ^{CCTV} ~~whenever closed circuit TV was brought up in plans~~ ~~for the Center, it was considered impractical because of the cost and~~ ^{security} ~~secure~~ installation requirements. ^{However,} As the center becomes more complex and the cost of labor increases, ~~however,~~ the savings which TV could bring increase to the point where ^{CCTV} ~~a closed circuit TV system~~ may not only be practical but a necessity. ^{full} The ~~size of the security problem is still unknown for the most~~ ^{will only be recognized} ~~part, but until the system is in-house and working; the amount of shielding~~ ^{when} ~~necessary cannot be determined.~~

3. In an installation such as this, where photography and graphics are the raw materials as well as part of the end product, only a portion of the communiques can be transmitted verbally. Quite often communications are incomplete unless personal contact is made and the appropriate visual aids are hand-carried. Were it readily possible to communicate visually as well as orally, requests could be transmitted more quickly, guesswork

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could be replaced by accurate information, re-do orders would be reduced and intelligence briefings could be conducted on the spot within seconds of an important find. ~~These are just a few general areas in which closed circuit TV would prove to be a great aid.~~

4. Several specific uses for a video system have been suggested by the operating divisions within the Center. Below is a listing of some of these ideas.

a. A link between IAD and PAG would help coordinate the concurrent analysis of new material. With a video link, status boards could be viewed easily to avoid duplication of effort and new discoveries could be flashed instantly to the proper component for follow-through.

b. A hook-up from CSD to various stations within IAD and PAG would enable PI's to crosscheck current photographic materials with data stored in CSD files without having to go through time consuming requisitioning ^{and} ~~or~~ hand-carrying ~~folders of~~ information. Such a link could also pave the way for an automated central information retrieval system with remote station controls to be operated by the PI's.

c. The communication line now in existence between the PI ordering an enlarged print and the technician in the photo lab, is unreliable. The area of interest on a photograph cannot always be described in a few brief words on a requisition form; the readout of figures from a grid is not foolproof either. A mistake can cause a delay of hours to days. With a ~~TV circuit~~ ^{CCTV} connecting the PI to the lab technician, selected areas could be

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pointed out easily, reducing errors to a minimum.

d. During the normal course of work in Publications Division, questions often arise over briefing boards, reports, drawings, etc. which cannot be answered verbally. Here too, a ~~visual communications network~~ ^{CCTV} would save a lot of time and effort in reducing personal visitations.

e. TV links between the analysts in TID and PI's would enable the PI to review the latest coverage plots, ^{and} to direct the photogrammetrists in the mensuration of selected areas, ~~and to receive various types of other graphical information.~~

^{CCTV}
f. A closed circuit ~~TV system~~ would enable a PI to brief the Director on a new discovery almost as quickly as the discovery is made.

g. Instructions concerning the operation of a certain piece of equipment could be carried to many TV stations throughout the Center and reduce the number of actual briefings.

h. If a video tape recorder were included within a TV network ~~in the~~, several new opportunities would become available. Staff meetings could be recorded for briefing lower staff and division personnel. Live briefings could be recorded for playback to absentees. Canned briefings could be produced for indoctrinating new employees, for training many personnel individually on a new piece of equipment, for briefing many people on new information available or for general distribution of current intelligence. In this way a briefing could be prepared, reviewed and edited with a minimum of time and effort.

^{CCTV}
5. In viewing the advantages of a ~~closed circuit TV~~ network over the present ^{communications techniques} system, three significant advances become evident:

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- a. Increase in ease, speed and versatility in communication.
- b. Increase in flow of knowledge and skill to operational personnel through briefings and training programs.
- c. Increase in ease, speed and versatility in recording information.

However,

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These advances would be expensive, ~~however~~. A rough estimate as

~~to the price of a~~ small in-house network would fall in the

~~This would consist of perhaps 20 stations with one or two portable video~~

~~tape recorders and appropriate switching gear.~~ A decision on the size

and complexity of such a network would ~~be~~ depend ~~on~~ on the results of the

study recommended. A full-time TV maintenance man would also be required.

Hundreds of small problems would evolve as with any new system.

by the Development Branch

6. A preliminary investigation has ~~also~~ revealed several technical aspects which would require a great deal of research should approval be given for an in-house TV network. The type and model of the various components would need to be decided, weighing the cost, quality, application, reliability, compatibility, etc. The physical security problems must be solved also, such as the physical layout of the network, the switching arrangements, the identification of the receiving party, etc. Technical security hazards must be evaluated and shielding requirements determined. Finally operating procedures must be established and the installation must be monitored. Some of the basic research into these areas, however, has already been accomplished by the Development Branch. None of the above problems appears insurmountable.

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7. A closed circuit TV system within NPIC would increase the flow of information and reduce the time of information processing. If the system was expanded to include CIA headquarters, the Pentagon, the White House, etc. even more savings in time would be evident. The cost of the TV network is high in comparison to a telephone network, but low in comparison to the expenditure of valuable and irreplaceable man power now lost, or to the cost of acquiring the raw intelligence material. A closed circuit TV system would be a definite step forward in improving the capabilities of the NPIC to carry out its mission in an efficient manner.

7.8. It is recommended that an outside source be contracted and cleared into NPIC, a source which has a complete knowledge of systems analysis, communications and video engineering. This source would conduct an objective evaluation as to the needs of the Center in terms of communications, and video training and briefing devices. This study would consist of a cost and effectiveness analysis of an in-house closed circuit TV network plus recommendations as to the type, quantity, and placement of video equipment necessary to support present and future requirements of the Center.

8.9. It is also suggested that a moratorium be placed on the purchase of isolated pieces of equipment which might be later incorporated into a video network. It is very possible that these items would not be compatible with a network system.

Assistant for Plans and Development

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D-R-A-F-T

NPIC/P&DS/ -65
24 August 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR: Acting Director, NPIC
SUBJECT: Closed Circuit TV System

1. On 11 June 1965, a demonstration of a closed circuit TV (CCTV) with a video tape recorder was presented by [REDACTED] This demonstration rekindled a desire for a secure closed circuit TV network within the Center. A communications system such as this would save valuable man hours by speeding up the dissemination of information.

2. Previously CCTV was considered impractical because of the cost and security requirements. However, as the Center becomes more complex and the cost of labor increases, the savings which TV could bring increase to the point where CCTV may not only be practical but a necessity. The full security problem will only be recognized when the system is in-house and working.

3. In an installation such as this, where photography and graphics are the raw materials as well as part of the end product, only a portion of the communique can be transmitted verbally. Quite often communications are incomplete unless personal contact is made and the appropriate visual aids are hand-carried. Were it readily possible to communicate visually as well as orally, requests could be transmitted more quickly, guesswork could be replaced by accurate information, re-do orders would be reduced and intelligence briefings could be conducted on the spot within seconds of an important find.

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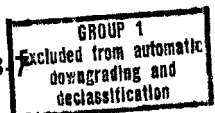
4. Several specific uses for a video system have been suggested by the operating divisions within the Center. Below is a listing of *the most important* ~~some of these ideas.~~

a. A link between IAD and PAG would help coordinate the concurrent analysis of new new material. With a video link, status boards could be viewed easily to avoid duplication of effort and new discoveries could be flashed instantly to the proper component for follow-through.

b. A hook-up from CSD to various stations within IAD and PAG would enable PI's to crosscheck current photo materials with data stored in CSD files without having to go through time-consuming requisitioning and hand-carrying ^{previous} information. Such a link ^{could} ~~could~~ also pave the way for an automated central information retrieval system with remote station controls to be operated by the PI's.

c. The communication line now in existence ^{for} ~~between~~ the PI ^{to order} ~~ordering~~ an enlarged print, and the technician in the photo lab, is unreliable. The area of interest on a photograph cannot always be described in a few brief words on a requisition form. ~~nor the grid designations~~ the readout of figures from a grid is not foolproof. ~~either~~. A mistake can cause a delay of ^{in days} ~~hours to days~~. With a CCTV connecting the PI to the lab technician, selected areas could be pointed out easily, reducing errors to a minimum.

d. During the normal course of work in Publications Division, questions often arise over briefing boards, reports,

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drawings, etc. which cannot be answered verbally. Here too, CCTV would save a lot of time and effort in reducing personal visitations.

e. TV links between the analysts in TID and PI's would enable the PI to review the latest coverage plots, and to direct the photogrammetrists in the mensuration of selected areas.

f. ~~/~~ CCTV would enable a PI to brief the Director on a new discovery almost as quickly as the discovery is made.

g. Instructions concerning the operation of a certain piece of equipment could be carried to many TV stations throughout the Center and reduce the number of actual briefings.

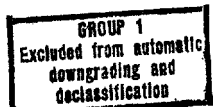
h. If a video tape recorder were included within a TV network, staff meetings could be recorded for briefing lower staff and division personnel. Live briefings could be recorded for playback to absentees. Canned briefings could be produced for indoctrinating new employees, for training ~~many~~ personnel

individually on a new piece of equipment, for briefing ^{the} many ~~entire staff with the information of general~~ people on new information available or for general distribution of current intelligence. Many of the memos for general interest. In this way a briefing could be prepared, reviewed and edited with a minimum of time and effort.

5. *100%.* ~~In viewing the advantages of a CCTV network over present communications techniques, three significant advantages become evident:~~ *The general advantages of a CCTV network may be summarized as follows:*

- Increase in ease, speed and versatility in communication.
- Increase in flow of knowledge and skill to operational personnel through briefings and training programs.
- Increase in ease, speed and versatility in recording information.

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Advantages
 However, ~~these advantages would be~~ expensive. A small in-house network would fall in the range of per station. A full-time TV maintenance man would also be required. A decision on the size and complexity of such a network would depend on the results of the recommended study.

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6. A preliminary investigation ~~has~~ by the Development Branch ~~has~~ revealed several technical aspects which would require a great deal of research should approval be given for an in-house TV network. The type and model of the various components would need to be decided. The physical security problems must be solved also, such as the physical layout of the network, the switching arrangements, the identification of the receiving party, etc. Technical security hazards must be evaluated and shielding requirements determined. Finally operating procedures must be established and the installation must be monitored. However, none of the above problems appears insurmountable.

In light of these potential advantages
 7. It is recommended that an outside source be contracted and cleared into NPIC, a source which has a complete knowledge of systems analysis, communications and video engineering. This source would conduct an objective evaluation ~~as to the needs of the Center in~~ *concerning our* ~~terms of~~ *for CCTV* communications, and video training and briefing devices.

This study would consist of a cost and effectiveness analysis of an in-house ~~closed circuit~~ *CC* TV network plus recommendations as to the type, quantity, and placement of video equipment necessary to support present and future requirements of the Center.

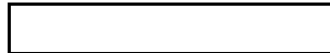
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8. It is also suggested that ^{care and control} a moratorium be placed on the ^{be} exercised in the purchase of isolated CCTV equip-
~~purchase of isolated pieces of equipment which might be later~~
~~ment since~~ ^{not likely} it is very possible that these
~~incorporated into a video network~~ ^{the} items would ~~not~~ be compatible with a network, ~~system~~.



Colonel, USAF

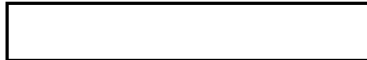
Assistant for Plans and Development

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Distribution:

- Orig & 1 - Addressee
- 1 - P&DS Chrono
- 1 - DB Chrono

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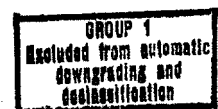


(24 Aug 65)

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Approved For Release 2005/06/06 : CIA-RDP78B04770A002700030013-7
Hdts USMC Commandant of the Marine Corps
MEMORANDUM FOR: Washington, D.C. 20380

Closed Circuit TV Study
for Marine Corps Educational
Center

Approved For Release 2005/06/06 : CIA-RDP78B04770A002700030013-7

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